FEBRUARY 12, 1789. THE NUMBER 342.

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

TO BE SOLD

ON THE PREMISES,

In the county of Fluvanna, on Tuesday the 17th day of February next,

150 LOTS OF GROUND,

Laid off with convenient Streets and eſtabliſhed as a Town by an act of the Hon. the General Aſſembly, and called by the name of

COLUMBIA.

EACH Lot will be ſold at public ſale to the higheſt bidder at 12 months credit, with intereſt from the date, the intereſt to be remitted if the purchaſe money is punctually paid—and in caſe the purchaſers ſhall have built houſes or made ſuch other improvements by the expiration of the firſt year, as manifeſt an intention of ſettling their reſpective lots immediately in the opinion of the Truſtees or a majority of them, ſuch purchaſers may have two years longer credit if they deſire it on paying legal intereſt.

The Truſtees or a majority of them will make ſufficient deeds to the purchaſers for their reſpective lots upon their executing bonds with approved ſecurity, to *David Roſs, Eſq;* the proprietor on the conditions above mentioned

COLUMBIA is ſituate at the junction of the two great branches of James river, the largeſt called the Fluvanna, affords good Batteau navigation for upwards of 200 miles weſterly into the rich counties of Botetourt and Rockbridge, and thereby opening an eaſy communication with the weſtern country.—The ſmaller branch called the Rivanna, affords Batteau navigation to the foot of the ſouth weſt mountains. From Columbia to the city of Richmond, is 50 miles, the navigation is ſafe and eaſy; and will admit of larger batteaus than navigate the rivers above, and of ſuch a ſize and conſtruction, as may with ſafety go into tide water and deliver their loads to the ſhipping, or at any of the trading towns on the river. The canal which is now cutting at the falls of the river is in ſuch a ſituation, as 'tis expected to afford complete navigation to Broad-Rock in 6 months, this is within one mile and a half of Richmond—It is ſuppoſed that in three years more it will be extended to Richmond, and in 3 years thereafter, a communication by locks may be opened with the tide water—About four years ago a public inſpection of tobacco was by law eſtabliſhed at this place, a very commodious ſett of warehouſes are erected there, ſufficient to contain at one time between three and four thouſand hhds. tobacco—the quantity of tobacco inſpected there has increaſed every year—the price which the planters have obtained is higher than at any other inſpection in the ſtate, except Hanover town and Richmond; and there has hitherto been a difference of about ſix per cent, on account of the tranſportation, but 'tis believed there will be little or no difference in price between this inſpection and Richmond, when the navigation is completed down to broad rock.

COLUMBIA is diſtant from the court houſe or the centre of the undermentioned counties as follows, to wit: Goochland county 18 miles, Louiſa 25 miles, Orange 36 miles, Culpeper 56 miles, Albemarle 29 miles, Amherſt 50 miles, Cumberland 20 miles, Buckingham 32 miles, Campbell 75 miles, Bedford 100 miles, Amelia 40 miles, Prince Edward 44 miles, Charlotte 65 to 68 miles, Mecklenburg 80 miles, Halifax 90 miles, Pittſylvania 115 miles, Henry 150 miles, Franklin 140 miles.—From hence 'tis evident that the inſpection at this place, is much nearer to five ſixths of all the rich tobacco lands on the principal branches of Rappahannock, York, James river, Appomattox Stanton and Dan rivers, with ſeveral large rivers in North-Carolina, than Frederickſburg, Hanover town, Richmond or Peterſburg.

From the foregoing deſcription of Columbia people will judge for themſelves, how far it is an eligible ſituation for merchants, manufacturers or machanics.

Truſtees appointed by law

THO. PLEASANTS, ſen.
THOMAS F. BATES.
ROBERT LEWIS, ſen.
GEORGE THOMPSON.
TUNSTAL QUARLES.
SAMUEL RICHARDSON
DUNCAN M'LAUCHLAN

Columbia, December 17, 1788.

439

A letter upon the GOUT.

Written by M. EMERGION, King's Attorney in the Royal Juriſdiction, and at the General Court of Admiralty of the Town of St. Pierre.

St. Pierre, Martinique, Feb. 8th, 1776.

To Monſ. the Count de Nozieres.

SIR,

I WILL now gave you the relation, which you requeſt of me, reſpecting my GOUT, and ſuppoſed cure.

This malady is not hereditary with me. I felt the firſt ſtroke of it in 1767, aged then about 55 years.

Frequent pains which circulated in my feet, knees and hands, were omens of it. I did not, however, think myſelf a ſubject for the gout, but a ſtrong fit which came upon me in 1769, convinced me that I was really arthritick. That fit was followed by many others; often many in a year, and always longer and more violent Both feet, the knees and hands, were attacked; ſometimes ſeparately, and ſometimes together. My laſt fit, in September, 1774, were extremely cruel; the attack was general, and I ſuffered during more than two months, inexpreſſible pain:—Fomentations and cataplaſms of all kinds were, during the criſis, uſed in vain:—they gave me no relief.

I was deſirous of knowing the cauſe of this diſeaſe; ſad conſolation! Our ancient and modern Doctors informed me that the GOUT was an invincible malady—that its nature was unknown—that it was the Sovereign miſtreſs of pains and could not be ſubdued by violence—that it became more formidable in proportion to the number of attempts made to conquer it, and that all means uſed to mitigate or overcome it, produced but momentary eaſe, and tended to protate and prolong it ——In ſhort, that the beſt remedy during the pain was the pain itſelf. I was aſſured nevertheleſs, that an old gouty man who had loſt the uſe of all his limbs for more than five years, had been radically cured by a medicine, for which he was indebted to a Caribbee I verified the fact, and certain of that cure, immediately made uſe of the ſame remedy, of which I ſoon proved the ſalutary effects.

[The compoſition is as follows, viz. Into a bottle, containing about three pints of taffia, infuſe two ounces of gum guaicum pulverized. Stop the bottle well and expoſe it to the ſun for ſeven or eight days. Stir, and ſhake it from time to time, facilitate the diſſolution of the gum; and obſerve not to fill the bottle entirely, leſt the effervescence ſhould burſt it——filtrate the liquor through cotton, or blotting paper. The common ſtrong black bottles are proper to receive and preſerve this medicine, and if they be well corked it will improve very much by age.—A large ſpoonful is a doſe, which muſt be taken every morning, faſting. The taſte of it is not agreeable, but one inures himſelf to it by habit. Taffia muſt neceſſarily be uſed; brandy would not produce the ſame effect.] I commenced the uſe of this remedy in November, 1774, My legs, which were wont to remain a long time weak and feeble after the fits, recovered ſoon their force and vigour. The nodes which had formed themſelves upon almoſt all the joints of my feet and hands were diſſipated little by little, either by the effect of the medicine, or by the application of white ſoap. The play of the articulations is perfectly re-eſtabliſhed. There exiſt but two light nodoſities which do not affect me, and which diminiſh daily. I feel no longer thoſe ſhooting pains which formerly tormented me, and announced a new attack; and for about fifteen months have enjoyed the comforts of life, of which I was deprived during ſeven or eight years ſucceſſively. The uſe daily that I make of this remedy procures me another advantage: Viſcoſities, riſing in the ſtomach, bitterneſs, an abundance of humours, and an exceſſive phlegm, obliged me to have recourſe from time to time to the letting of blood and purging. Theſe inconveniences are diſſipated, and my ſtomach performs its functions with eaſe. and without effort. I have reaſon to believe that this liquor has the virtue of breaking and dividing the gouty humour, hindering it from accumulating and fixing itſelf, and of operating the evacuation of it either by expectoration, which is abundant after having taken the doſe, or in producing the effect of a light purge—I am not nevertheleſs entirely ſatisfied. Many arthritick people have often extolled, with too much haſte, medicines which had procured them but a mere reſpite. However, if the preſent year runs off without my feeling any thing of the gout, I ſhall think myſelf radically cured. As to regimen; I avoid great repaſts, and all ſorts of exceſs. One or two hours after having taken my doce, I breakfaſt on milk, I dine frugally, without however any choice of ailement (fat or lean, ſweet, ſalted, or ſpiced, cold or hot) my ſtomach accommodates itſelf to it, provided it be not overcharged. I eat no ſupper or very little. Water and old Bordeaux wine form my only beverage.

Extracts from another letter written ſome time after, by the ſame Gentleman to his Brother.

ALTHOUGH this remedy appears violent. I know many ladies of a delicate conſtitution, in this town, who have made uſe of it a long time without feeling any inconvenience; one of thoſe ladies who uſed it with ſucceſs againſt the phlegm, was agreeably ſurpriſed to ſee a wen diſſolve and diſſipate itſelf entirely, which ſhe had upon her eye, and which had reſiſted every other medicine; ſhe told me that all her preceding pregnancies had been difficult, except her laſt, which was of the moſt happy kind, owing in the opinion of her phyſician, to this medicine which ſhe continued to uſe with great advantage, while with child, and as a nurſe. A gentleman who took it only for the Gout, has the ſatisfaction of being cured of that diſorder, and of ſeeing daily diminiſh an old and large wen that he has upon the cheek, in ſuch a manner that he has reaſon to hope he ſhall ſoon be entirely delivered of it. Cholicks of all kinds and the moſt inveterate Ulcers, have been cured by this remedy. Many of the inhabitants of this iſland, uſe it ſucceſsfully for their negroes attacked with the ſickneſs which they call here diſorder of the ſtomach, or diſſolution of blood. In fine, I can atteſt in its favour, that after having been for a long time an invalid, and having endured all the rigours of the Gout, I unite at 65 years of age, almoſt all the attributes of youth,—vigour, agility, good appetite, eaſy digeſtions, ſweet and tranquil ſleep, with hope of enjoying a long time all thoſe different advantages, and of being exempt from the infirmities of old age. Your Gouty people would do well to get from this place their Anti Gout, as our apothecaries compoſe it with care, and ſell it at a reaſonable price The Taffia that they carry to you is not always of the beſt quality, and ſhould the ſailors ſteal any during the paſſage it is to be feared they would ill the vacancy with ſea water.

I believe dear brother, that I have ſatisfied all your queſtions—Should your arthritick people have any more doubts let them communicate to me, I take infinite pleaſure in employing myſelf reſpecting ſo intereſting an object, and from which humanity may draw ſo great advantages. When I extol this remedy, manifeſt its excellent properties, make every exertion to get it eſteem, and to convince the moſt incredulous or ſ aid, it ſeems to me that I acquit myſelf in part towards the Supreme Being, that I render homage to his goodneſs, and pay him a juſt tribute of gratitude.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EMERGION.

Examined and approved of—and recommended to be printed, as a uſeful publication, by

The Preſident TASCHER.

VIENNA, October 18.

THE letters from the Bannat have arrived here of late very irregularly; but we have certain intelligence of the retreat of the Turkiſh army towards Belgrade, and of the march of the Imperialiſts, on or about the 12th inſt. to harraſs their rear, and obſerve their motions. His Imperial Majeſty was at Temeſwar on the 12th, to examine the ſtate of the fortreſs.

The Emperor, after viſiting the fortreſſes of Temeſwar and Arad (at the firſt of which places maſhal Pelligrini remains as Governour) returned to the army on the 14th of October, which on the 16th had reached a village called Soha, and was expected to arrive at Apova, on the banks of the Danube, this day or tomorrow.

The news of the taking of Novi on the 3d inſt. by aſſault, was received here on the 10th, and that the Turkiſh garriſon, conſiſting of 600 men, had ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war Forty pieces of cannon, with large quantities of every ſort of ammunition, were found in the place.

By letters of the 9th it appears that the Emperor was ſtill in the neighbourhood of Lugos; that his advanced poſt occupied the riſing ground on one ſide of Caranſebes; and that the Turks remained maſters of the heights on the other ſide of the town.

WARSAW, Sept. 18.

ADVICES are received here, that the Pacha of Agiſka, at the head of twenty thouſand Ottomans, and as many Tartars, have attacked the Ruſſians in the Cuban, and have forced them to repaſs the river of that name, after having loſt a number of men, and great part of their artillery and baggage.

October 15. By the laſt accounts received here from Oczakow, it appears that the Ruſſians continued their operations againſt that place, and that the Turks made frequent ſallies, but that nothing of importance had lately happened there.

BUDA, September 30.

A BODY of 20,000 Turks are marching to Belgrade; when this succour arrives there the enemy intends to make an attempt on the Dyke of Beschania and Semlin.

TRIESTE, October 2.

WE learn from Fiume, that the rebellious Pacha of Scutari, who has long made so much noise in the military and political circles, has made his peace with the Grand Signior; but it is on the express condition that he raises an army of 40,000 men; in which undertaking, so essential to his own safety, as well as to the interests of the Porte, he is now assiduously employed.

ELSINEUR, October 7.

VICE-ADMIRAL BORISSOW has sailed from hence for the Baltick with four Russian ships of the line, and two frigates, without waiting for a fifth ship of the line, which he expected, but which it now appears, has been forced to make for Christian sound to repair. At the same time, Vice Admiral Dessen and rear Admiral Kreiger quitted their moorings at Kiogo-Bucht, and have since sailed also for the Baltic, where, as it is probable they will be able to effect a junction with the division from Archangel, they will form together a very formidable fleet. As yet Sweden is in no condition to oppose such an armament; but we learn, that notwithstanding the reports of an approaching peace, the most vigorous preparations are making for manning and equipping several ships of the line, as well as frigates at Carlscrone, a most important part to Sweden; and accordingly hands is at work, in order to put it in a proper state of defence. Vast quantities of artillery have arrived there, and the command of the place has been given to Count Chrensward and Vice-Admiral Torsmeden.

ROME, October 10.

HIS Holiness has at length agreed to undertake his long reported journey to Subiaco, for the purpose of consecrating the new church there. Great preparations are making on the occasion; and 10,000 silver crowns of the best alloy have been struck, in order to defray the various expences of this Grand Papal expedition.

BERLIN, October 18.

BOTH last week and this, the King has held frequent conferences with the Minister of foreign affairs, and also with Count Hertzberg and general Mollendorf, the latter of whom summoned a meeting of the war department, all the members of which were assembled from Tuesday evening to Wednesday at two o'clock, busily employed with the doors shut; underofficers were not present; even the function of Secretary was filled by a staff officer.—From all this it is very naturally supposed, that affairs of the greatest importance are in agitation.

It is said, that a Courier is expected with the final answer from Denmark.

October 21. We are assured, that through the earnest mediation of our court there is a probability of peace being re established between Sweden and Denmark, and thus the march of our troops to Holstein will not take place, but it is said that 40,000 of our forces will file off towards Poland.

PERPIGNAN, Sept. 29.

IT is really true, that Count D'Aranda formerly Ambassador from Spain to France, is banished by his Sovereign, but with permission to remain at Madrid till after his lady is brought to bed. His disgrace is not for intriguing with some noblemen to persuade the King to abdicate, as some Politicians declared. M. D'Aranda has incurred his Sovereign's displeasure for supporting some prerogatives attached to his place of Captain General too strongly.

HAMBURGH, October 24.

THE declaration which the Prussian Minister delivered to the Court of Warsaw is principally directed against the projected alliance between Russia and Poland

By accounts from Gottenburgh, of the 16th, the truce expired that day: And we have no accounts whether it was to be renewed again or not, but it was thought the Danes would retire.

The preparations for reinforcing the Danish army in Sweden are stopped just at the moment of their being put in execution. It is in consequence of the declaration of the King of Prussia. It is strongly reported, that the army under the Prince of Hesse is to retire immediately from before Gottenburg.

PETERSBURGH, Sept. 30.

GENERAL TOKELLY being ordered by the commander in chief of the army to put himself at the head of the troops of Caucasus and the Cuban, and march to meet the enemy towards Sudschurch Cale, has sent the following account of his operations, which were carried on beyond the river Cuban by the body of the troops commanded by Lieutenant General Talysis.

On the 22d of August, Lieutenant-General Talysin having with his troops reached the border of the Cuban, he formed his camp about 17 werstes above Say, and waited for General Tekelly's arrival in the Cuban. There that officer having learned by some of the inhabitants that two hords of Tartars, after putting their wives and children in a place of security, were preparing to form a body in the neighbourhood, he immediately detached Brigadier Bergmann, with three battalions of chasseurs and 3000 cossacks, to disperse those hords before they reinforced themselves. This detachment having passed the Cuban met on the 23d instant, about 20 werstes from that river, those two hords consisting of about 4000. The Turks immediately fell upon our detachment, and a smart contest ensued, which lasted with great fury from four in the morning till noon, when the enemy, finding themselves compleatly beaten, fled behind an abbatis, but were dislodged and dispersed entirely. They left 800 dead on the spot, and near 2000 of their habitations were entirely destroyed by our troops, with all they contained. We had two chasseurs and 12 horses killed and wounded. Our detachment afterwards returned safe to the camp, whence, after the junction with General Tokelly, the army will march onwards to pursue its operations.

STOCKHOLM, October 12.

WE are in great uneasiness at present, in consequence of certain intelligence having arrived that the Prince of Hesse Cassel, commander in chief of the Danish auxiliaries, has attacked a corps of our troops, consisting of 650 men, near the bridge of Quistrum, whom, after a bloody engagement, they obliged to surrender at discretion. What renders this event the more to be lamented is, that in that quarter our territories are now rendered totally defenceless; and the Danish auxiliaries are every where confessedly superior to ours. It is but justice, however, to add, that the Prince of Hesse behaved with infinite magnanimity on the occasion; for no sooner did he hear that our officers had laid down their arms, than he desired them to resume them, declaring that though in the moment of actual hostility against them, he could not deprive such brave men of weapons, which, in the cause they were bound to defend, they had shewn themselves capable of managing with so much skill.

The city of Gottenburg is now in the best state of defence. The fourth instant, a fresh reinforcement arrived there, which makes the garrison to consist of 3000 effective men, not to mention the citizens themselves, who, to the number of 1200, are all at this instant in arms.

The Senator Baron Sparre, Governour of this capital, had a meeting the day before yesterday with the magistrates and chief citizens, who are already under arms, when it was agreed that 10 000 more men should be raised for the defence of this royal residence.

COPENHAGEN, October 14.

IT is confidently asserted here, that it was made an essential preliminary to our armistice with Sweden, that no change should be attempted in the interim in the fortifications of Gottenburg. Certain it is nevertheless, that our auxiliary troops have quitted Stram, and not only made advances towards Gottenburg, but taken possession of Balhus. On the 11th, our head quarters were at Congelf, not far from Gottenburg, which, when our accounts came away, was so completely blockaded both by sea and land, that the inhabitants were in the utmost efforts to put themselves in a posture of defence.

By letters received this day from Gottenburg, dated the 16th instant, it appears that a further armistice of four weeks had been agreed upon between the King of Sweden and the Prince of Hesse.

The King of Prussia, who applauded the court of Denmark for having fulfilled their engagements, by giving the succours for which they stood pledged to their ally the Empress, seems now to have changed his language. He has ordered his Minister, the Count de Rhode, to read to the Count de Bernstorff, a declaration, stating, that he had believed that the Danes, in the succour they had yielded to Russia, had simply confined themselves to a simple demonstration of friendship, and that their troops would not have acted offensively against the Swedes; but finding it was otherwise, and that the Danish troops had taken possession of several Swedish posts, he found it the interest of his kingdom to oppose their progress, and he consequently declared to his Danish Majesty, that if he did not order his troops to retreat without delay, he would march into Holstein, and take possession of the Dutchy; that the Count de Rhode demanded an immediate answer; that he was prevented from giving a copy of this declaration, but was ordered simply to read it to the minister of Denmark, and to require no answer.

The Count de Bernstorff answered preliminarily, that his Danish Majesty disavowed all intentions of acting hostilely against Sweden; that he had confined himself to a faithful discharge of the treaty with his ally, and that all his efforts had tended to the restoration of peace; that he was astonished to hear his Prussian Majesty talk of a war between Denmark and Sweden, when the King of Sweden had acknowledged that no such war existed; that he disavowed more haughtily the insulting supposition that his conduct towards Russia was no more than a shew; that it was good faith which had induced him to Russia; and avowed, that he participated with that power the desire of securing her from the attacks of a neighbour which had already three times in the course of a short reign, endeavoured to disturb the peace

M. de Bernstorff added, that he must wait for advices from Norway before he could answer at more length; but he hoped that his Prussian Majesty would take into serious consideration, the ancient friendship, that subsisted between him and the King of Denmark, and the strong solicitude which the latter had to continue on the same good understanding.

GOTTENBURGH, October 14.

ON the 3d instant his Majesty came to town, and has since taken up his abode with us. On his arrival, matters were neither sound or in order; however, this week had holidays, the putting the fortifications in a proper state of defence, has been his whole object and employment; and I may say, there has been more effected under his presence in ten or twelve days, than otherwise would have been in as many months. Indeed, he is indefatigable in animating and encouraging his people, high and low.

On the 6th instant, he assembled the Purgesses in the town-house, where he made an elegant, concise, and moving speech; paid the inhabitants very great compliments, and recommended the defence of the town; which they echoed they would do to the last man; and after making an energetic prelude, he concluded his speech with these words:—Friends and subjects! Your own freedom and liberty are at a stake—my crown, and even my son's succession, to the Swedish throne! Gottenburgh is the key of our kingdom, and we must defend it to the last man!" To which they exclaimed in an ecstasy of loyalty, "Yes! Yes! Long live Gustavus! We will defend him as long as we have powder and ball!" At the same time shedding tears for joy. But I must not omit mentioning, that same day, in the forenoon, the Prince of Hesse, who was at no greater distance than five Swedish miles with his army, had the stupid effrontery and impudence to send in his Adjutant General with two trumpeters, to demand possession of the town. We had then picquets out as far as Myabro, about two miles from hence; at which place, when they arrived, they were immediately blindfolded by our dragoons, and in this manner carried before the King, who told the General, that in place of such a messenger, he ought to be received as a spy. However, after one or two minutes detention, the King discharged him with every mark of indignity, and desired him to tell the Prince of Hesse, Gottenburg was ready to receive him!" Upon this he was returned again as he came, blindfolded, amidst the clash and clang of military arrangements; for just then, the alarm beat for all the troops, horse and foot to come out and be reviewed. These messengers alarmed the inhabitants; and, as the weather was most inviting, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, every one was in the streets.

The same day, Mr. Elliot, the British Minister at the Court of Copenhagen, came to town; and, after waiting on his Majesty, wrote a thundering letter to the Prince of Hesse; and, on receiving a reply, went immediately to him himself, taking Mr. Erskine our Consul along with him. A cessation, or armistice, was agreed on until the evening of the 17th instant, which gives us scope for accomplishing our defence. Whether war or peace will then ensue, I cannot yet with any degree of certainty advise you. Meanwhile Mr. Elliot continues here, and the Russian and Dutch Ambassadors are expected to day or to morrow. In a word, if we are not attacked by sea, we shall soon clear our hands of the enemy by land.

All our lighters are turned into bridges, for passing and repassing the river with horse, foot, and artillery; and a parcel of them are fitted for war, mounting a 14 pounder in the bow, and a 4 pounder in the stern, with six oars to move them at pleasure.

DUBLIN, Nov. 11.

AN express arrived last night to the Lord Lieutenant, with the alarming intelligence of a certain royal personage having had a relapse of his complaint. The disorder is a confirmed dropsy. Indeed matters now begin to wear a most serious aspect, and affect every class of people with general concern.

By a letter from Holland in the last Dutch mail, we learn, that the whole continent of Europe look upon England's being obliged to become a party in the war which now rages in the northern kingdoms, as an unavoidable event; and the bustle of warlike preparation going forward in the French ports, seem to confirm these conjectures in the strongest manner. In the port of Cherburg, which (after all that was said respecting the destruction of its stupendous cones) is now capable of affording reception and shelter to a powerful navy, a strong squadron of ships of war is arming, destined, as is reported, as a fleet of manœuvre, but from the method of manning it, has a very suspicious, or rather hostile complexion.

An account having, it is said, been transmitted from the agent of the admiralty to London, of the impracticability of engaging mariners to enter on board the royal navy, at the port of Dublin orders, we hear, are arrived to offer premiums to such as are willing to engage.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

YESTERDAY morning one of the King's messengers set off from Whitehall for Harwich, where he is to embark for the Continent. He is charged with dispatches for the Hague, Berlin, and Copenhagen, so that his return will not be in less than a month

By letters from St. Petersburgh, we are informed, that just as the post came away, that city was inundated; in many places, they were under three feet of water. It was occasioned by a storm from a strong North-west mind; several craft, &c. on the river Neva, it was feared, were damaged.

The Turks have published a manifesto, by which they invite the Hugarians to shake off the Austrian yoke, and to put themselves under the Grand Signior's protection, who promises to restore to them their ancient rights and privileges.

Comte Dufi, the Prussian Minister at this court, has received the instructions of his royal master, to repair immediately to Berlin with all the expedition that may be practicable.

A gentleman who came over from Hamburgh with the last Dutch mail reports, that a corps of Prussian troops, both horse and foot, had actually entered the Duchey of Holstein; this step will no doubt cause the Danes to evacuate Sweden immediately.

The Empress of Russia has, in answer to the King of Prussias's declaration, signified that it is not her intention to enter into any close connexion with the Polish republic, and that she would not meddle in the deliberations of the diet.

Dec 2 If there should be any debate in the House on Thursday next it will be on the present necessity of a Regency.

His Majesty, during the course of his present illness, has frequently touched upon public business; but, by the advice of his physicians, the attendants were instructed to wave that subject as much as possible.

A morning paper of this day, says, the business of the two houses is already arranged:—Immediately upon the Lords being assembled, the Lord Chancellor from the woolsack, will make a short speech upon the present situation of the Royal Person, Earl Camden, or Lord

Sydney, will then move that a meſſage be ſent to the lower houſe, deſiring a conference which will be acceded to, and committees being appointed by each Houſe, the conference will immediately be held in the uſual place. The committees will return and report the ſubject matter.

The Phyſicians will then be called to the bar of the Lords, where they will make their report; and afterwards they will appear at the bar of the Commons.—This being taken down in writing and entered upon the books, Earl Camden in the upper houſe, will move to take the ſame into ſerious conſideration, and then the Houſe will adjourn.

From good authority we can aſſure the public that the momentous buſineſs of Parliament will be thus tranſacted, in which all poſſible reſpect will be ſhewn to the Royal Perſon.

WORCESTER, January 15.

WE hear from Groton, in this ſtate, that one day laſt week, a child about ſix years of age, being at play with a ſharp pointed ſtick, fell down, when unfortunately the point of the ſtick run into the child's cheek, juſt below the eye, and entering its noſe, put a ſpeedy period to its exiſtence.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.

ON Monday the 5th inſt. arrived at Newport (Rhode Iſland) Captain Green, in 52 days from Norway in Denmark. He informs, that when the Danes were marching into Norway, they were attacked by about 700 Swedes, and it was reported that the Danes loſt one thouſand men; after which the Danes croſſed the river, came upon the back of the Swedes, and took them all priſoners. The Ruſſian army were within a few miles of Gottenburg, and would have taken it, had not the King arrived in ſeaſon, which prevented it. The Swedes took 4000 barrels of proviſions that were going to the Ruſſian army; and that a Daniſh frigate arrived at Norway with orders for the army to leave Gottenburg on the 15th of November.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-York. dated Nov. 11, 1788

"I can inform you, that ſpacious preparations are making with great agility for the accommodation of the New Congreſs in this city, by an elegant enlargement to the City-Hall. The walls of this addition, which are of brick, are nearly compleated, ready to raiſe the roof. This appartment is deſigned for the Houſe of National Repreſentatives. It is upwards of ſixty feet diameter on the inſide, and nearly of a circular figure. It has four fire places, ſix or eight large arched windows, is thirty five feet high, excluſive of concavity with which the top is to be arched, and ſuſtains a projecting gallery in the end, oppoſite the ſeat of the Preſident, for the benefit of ſpectators. The room for the national Senate is to be under the roof of the Old Hall, on the ſecond ſtory, to which the communication from the lower houſe will aſcend by ſtairs. So that the common terms of upper and lower houſe, will be applicable here in a literal ſenſe. The whole of this magnificent ſtructure, when compleated, is to be comprehended under one roof, and will form one intire edifice."

RICHMOND, February 12.

YESTERDAY in honor of His Excellency General WASHINGTON's birth-day, the citizens of this place gave a ball at the New Capitol to a very brilliant and numerous aſſembly.—The ſupper was provided by Mr. Formicola, which as to elegance and taſte, does him great credit.

Yeſterday the Judges of the General Court proceeded to the appointment of Clerks to the different Diſtrict Courts, when thoſe which were formerly appointed were continued.

By accounts from England, as late as the 8th of December, we learn, that the Parliament was to meet that day. It was ſuppoſed that all the old Miniſtry would reſign except the Lord Chancellor and Lord Hawkſbury. The King at that time was very ill, and little hopes of his recovery.

The following paragraphs are copied from the New-York Morning Poſt of the 16th inſtant.

"From undoubted authority, we can aſſure our readers, that the Britiſh government of the Bahamas has lately ſent, and cauſed to be landed on a certain point in Georgia, a freſh ſupply of powder, arms, and a few ſmall field pieces, which ſtores have been delivered to the Creeks, under ſafe-guard of ſome refugees—M'Gillivray has at the ſame time received the moſt poſitive aſſurances of further aſſiſtance, ſhould he continue to harraſs the ſtate of Georgia, whilſt *** under the garb of good patriots, will take upon themſelves to keep up and feed the miſunderſtanding between that ſtate and the Creek nation.

"From Kentucky we are informed alſo, that offers of a ſimilar nature from Canada, have been made to the moſt influential characters in that country, ſhould they think of aſſerting and declaring their independency without waiting for the conſent of Congreſs.

"The old policy, divide and impera, of the perfidious court, is ſtill its favorite one, as thoſe ſecret ſteps evidently prove: A policy which, ere long, may become equally puzzling to the Court of Spain and to the United States."

On account of the ſcarcity of proviſions at Martinico, the Governor of that iſland, the 20th Nov. 1788, publiſhed an ordinance, allowing the introduction of flour and bread of foreign manufacture, ſalt proviſions, and any other eatables whatever, in foreign bottoms, into the ports of Fort Royal, du Marin, de la Trinite, du Marigot, and la Rade de St. Pierre, until the 1ſt of March, 1789.

The following gentlemen are elected Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States, for this ſtate, viz. JOHN PAGE, JAMES MADISON, jun. SAMUEL GRIFFIN, THEODORICK BLAND, ANDREW MOORE, ALEXANDER WHITE, and RICHARD B LEE, Eſquires.

Died in France, on the 29th of October laſt, the renowned Marſhal DUKE DE BIRON, whoſe valour, particularly at the battle of Fontenoy, was the admiration of all Europe.

MARRIAGES] The Rev. ELKANA TALLEY, to Mrs ANDERSON, relict of Colonel John Anderſon, of Hanover.—MERIWETHER JONES, Eſq; of Spring Garden, Hanover, to Miſs LUCY FRANKLIN READ, eldeſt daughter of Doctor Read, of Hanover-Town.

DEATH] Mrs. SARAH TREBELL, the amiable conſort of Mr. WILLIAM TREBELL, at his ſeat in Martin's Hundred, on James river, univerſally regretted by all her acquaintances; and all her poor neighbours around have great reaſon to lament her departure.

☞ *For the convenience of thoſe Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper,——The following perſons (to whom the packet of papers are ſent) will receive the different ſums due, and in whoſe hands the accounts are lodged, viz.* Mr. T. Greene, printer, *Frederickſburg.* Mr. John Grammar, *Peterſburg.* Mr. John Driver. *Suffolk.* Mr George Purdie, *Smithfield.* Mr. Robert Nicolſon, *Williamſburg.* Mr. Robert Brough, *Hampton.*

The friends of Meſſrs. CROSBIE

and GREENWOOD, of Liverpool, are reſpectfully informed, that the

GOOD BRIG

JESSIE,

JOHN FLECK, *Maſter.*

BRITISH built burthen 260 hogſheads, is now loading at City Point for Liverpool, and will take in tobacco to their addreſs, at £ 6 ſterling per ton, delivered along ſide. Notes lodged with Meſſrs. BUCK and BRANDER, in Mancheſter, Mr. JOHN CUNLIFFE, Richmond, or the ſubſcriber, ſhall be duly attended to.

ROBERT HAYES.

Who has for ſale,

LIVERPOOL BLOWN SALT.

IN TWILLED SACKS.

Norfolk, Feb. 9, 1788

Will be Sold,

Upon the premiſes, the following tracts of LAND, *lying in the county of Warwick, or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy the Revenue tax for* 1787, *ballance due for* 1786, *and other neceſſary expences attending the ſame, viz.*

ON the 25th of March, William Badget's eſtate, 40 acres—And on the 26th, John Chieſman's eſtate, 100 acres—Allen Jones's eſtate, 343 acres.

W. CARY, D. S. *for*
THOMAS CARY, *Sheriff.*

January 17th, 1789.

To be Sold,

For caſh, on Monday the 2d day of March next, at my dwelling houſe in Warwick county,

ONE tract of land lying in the lower end of York county, containing 1700 acres; one other tract lying in the ſaid county of Warwick, containing 200 acres; alſo two valuable negro fellows, one mare, and all the ſtock of cattle and hogs together with all the houſehold and kitchen furniture, belonging to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM WHITAKER.

Warwick county, Feb. 1, 1789.

For Sale,

And may be entered upon immediately,

680 acres of LAND,

by a late ſurvey, being the cream of a tract of land, known by the name of Puman's End Tract, in the county of Caroline, and within three miles of Port Royal, upon Rappahanock river. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber. (6w)

CHARLES CARTER.

SHIRLEY, Feb. 12, 1788.

Notice to the Public.

THE Grammar School in the Univerſity of William and Mary is now open, and ready for the reception of youths.

The board is at the rate of £ 25 per annum, until the laſt day of March next;—afterwards at the rate of £ 23 10 per annum; to be paid quarterly, and in advance.

Waſhing and mending, at the rate of 50 ſhillings per annum; to be paid as above.

Tuition,—one Guinea, to be paid in advance.

WILLIAMSBURG, Jan. 23, 1789.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the twenty firſt day of November 1788.

WILLIAM CARR, Plaintiff.

against

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, DANIEL CAMPBELL, ISAAC HITE and GEORGE NICHOLAS, Eſq; acting Ex'or of ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, Eſq; dec Defendants.

THE defendants ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, and DANIEL CAMPBELL, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of ——— in the county of Prince William, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the 15th day of November, 1788.

JOHN DANDRIDGE and WILLIAM ARMISTEAD, Ex'ors of BARTHOLOMEW DANDRIDGE, dec. Ex'or of THOMAS DUNCASTLE, dec. and HENRY DUKE SHERMAN, and BETSEY his wife, daughter and deviſee and legatee of THOMAS DUNCASTLE, dec. Plaintiffs.

againſt

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, and ADAM BYRD, Defendants.

THE defendant *Thomas Cartwright* not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country—On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of ——— in the county of James City, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the 15th of November, 1788.

WILLIAM DANDRIGE,—— Plaintiff,

againſt

JOSEPH WILSON,—— Defendant.

THE defendant ——— not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country—On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at Henrico church of the pariſh of Henrico in the county of Henrico, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

AT NORFOLK FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP

FLORA,

SAMUEL AUTHUR, *Maſter.*

A FINE ſtrong Britiſh built veſſel, with a Mediterranean paſs; will take in tobacco at thirty ſhillings ſterling per hogſhead, put along ſide. As more than half her cargo is already engaged, ſhe will certainly ſail in all the month of February. She has moſt excellent accommodations for paſſengers. Apply to Captain Authur, or

JOHN LAWRENCE.

Who has for ſale on board the FLORA,

FINE STOVED SALT,

LOOSE and in TWILLED SACKS.

POETRY.

On the Proſpect of Affairs in EUROPE.

ON Europe's plains the ſounds of war are heard;
Her ſons for ſcenes of fury are prepared.
Her haughty chiefs no more their rage conceal,
And licens'd murder whets the venal ſteel.
Torn from his hoary ſire or weeping bride,
The youth is forc'd to prop a deſpot's pride;
Compell'd, tho' e'en ſucceſs no hope can bring,
To ſerve that worſt of foes, a tyrant King.
In vain the promis'd harveſt cheers his toil;
Some minion now ſhall revel in the ſpoil,
And, proud his maſter's orders to obey,
Glory in rapine, and enjoy the prey.

Far from ambition's eye and grandeur's woes,
In modeſt pride yon decent village roſe.
There induſtry his various toils purſu'd,
Mildly conducing to the general good.
Six days to unremitting toil were giv'n;
The ſeventh was ſacred held to eaſe and Heav'n,
In vain Religion would her ſhield oppoſe;
The fierce Huſſar no holy Sabbath knows.
In vain for life the trembling peaſant kneels;
The cruel Tartar no compaſſion feels,
But gluts his rage; or, eager for reward,
To ſlavery dooms the wretch whom avarice ſpar'd.
No comfort thus the helpleſs ſufferer knows,
But dreads alike falſe friends and real foes.

And now a darker cloud of woes impends;
Wide and more wide the ſcene of rage extends.
Poles, Auſtrians, Ruſſians in full league engage,
Whom policy fires with unchriſtian rage.
Sweden obeys a Monarch's furious mood,
And Denmark draws the ſword, unus'd to blood.

By fear and deſperation forc'd to arm,
Swift to the field the ſons of Othman ſwarm.
On diſtant lands Byzantium calls for aid;
Her voice by various nations is obey'd.
Theſe ſacred fury fires; *theſe* ſordid gain;
And Europe, Aſia, Afric crowd the plain.
Thy ſtandard, Mahomet! inſults the ſkies,
And ſhouts of frantic zeal from millions riſe.

Whilſt fury thus inflames the great and proud,
We ſcorn the tyrants, but lament the crowd;
And chiefly her, whoſe ſons with gen'rous ſtrife
In Freedom's cauſe were prodigal of life.
Germania's woes who can, unmov'd, repeat!
The grave of Europe! war's tremendous ſeat!
Hither O may her gallant ſons repair,
And breathe in happier regions Freedom's air;
Their former deſpots, ſwoln with fury, ſcorn,
Nor think a nation for a tyrant born.

Here many a German, freed from ſervile toil,
Sees plenty ſpringing from *his* labour'd ſoil;
No more the ſoldier's lawleſs fury weeps,
But ſows in ſafety, and in ſafety reaps.

Here may he find a permanent retreat,
Whilſt Freedom, Induſtry and Worth ſhall greet!
Here may his valour ever find ſucceſs,
Guarding that country, which his labours bleſs!

ANECDOTE

Of the KING *of* PRUSSIA.

A CAPTAIN S—— had the misfortune to kill another officer in a duel. He was apprehended and carried to the main guard. Frederick could not prevent him from being tried according to the laws, and he was condemned. Frederick, who loved the Captain, becauſe he was a brave man, thought of an expedient to ſave him. He gave ſome of his confidential officers to underſtand, that he ſhould not be ſorry if the priſoner eſcaped They accordingly prepared every thing for his flight; and, in order to facilitate it, he ſent for the Captain that mounted guard that day, and, ſaid, "Mind, ſir, if you ſuffer S—— to eſcape to night, you may depend upon my word, that I will order you to be put under arreſt for twenty fours hours" The Captain underſtood his Majeſty's meaning. About midnight he propoſed to the priſoner to take a little air in the front of the guard houſe. His friends were at a diſtance in a poſt chaiſe They approached; they gave him an account of their prepara ns. and carried him off. The next day the Captain reported this ACCIDENT to his Majeſty, who pretended to be much enraged againſt him, and ordered him under arreſt for twenty-four hours.

Office of Foreign Affairs, December 24, 1788.

By the United States in Congreſs Aſſembled.

FEBRUARY 12th, 1788.

"RESOLVED, That the ſecretary for Foreign Affairs for the time being, be, and he is hereby authoriſed and directed, upon application made to him for that purpoſe, to grant in the uſual form, Sea Letters for any veſſel or veſſels, owned entirely, and navigated chiefly by the citizens of the United States, and bound on long and diſtant voyages at his diſcretion; provided always, that it be made appear to him by oath or affirmation, or by ſuch other evidence as ſhall by him be deemed ſatisfactory, by the perſon or perſons applying therefor, that the veſſel or veſſels for which ſuch Sea Letters ſhall be required, ſhall, together with all and every part of her cargo, be owned entirely and commanded by officers, citizens of the United States, and ſhall be navigated for the moſt part by the ſame. That for this purpoſe, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs be, and he is hereby inſtructed to procure a ſufficient number of blank Sea Letters, drafted in the uſual form, and ſigned by the Preſident of Congreſs, for the purpoſe aforeſaid; and that the ſame, when filled up, be ſealed with the ſeal of the United States, and certified by the Secretary of Congreſs

"CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary,"

From inattention to the tenor of this act, applications for Sea Letters have ben frequently made, without being accompanied with evidence ſufficient to eſtabliſh the facts required in it It is expedient, therefore, to apprize thoſe whom it may concern, that previous to granting a Sea Letter, the following facts ſhould be proved, viz

That the veſſel and all her cargo are owned entirely by citizens of the United States.

That the officers commanding her are likewiſe citizens of the ſaid ſtates.

That ſhe ſhall be navigated for the moſt part by citizens of the ſame.

Every application for a Sea Letter under this act ſhould be accompanied by an affidavit or affirmation of one of the owners, expreſſly declaring that he is one of the owners, and that the veſſel, cargo, officers and mariners, are ſuch as the act requires. It will alſo be proper, for greater certainty, that the affidavit or affirmation ſhould ſpecify the kind of veſſel, the name of the Captain, the place from whence and where bound, her tonnage, name, and number of hands The affidavit or affirmation ſhould be made before one of the principal magiſtrates of the place, at which the deponant or affirmant may reſide.

N. B. The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to re publiſh the following act of Congreſs.

A CAUTION!

IT is thought neceſſary *once more* to caution all perſons indiſcriminately from hunting, ſhooting, or otherwiſe treſpaſſing on the FALLS PLANTATION. The inconvenience reſulting from it has been ſuch, that no further indulgence need be expected, as I am pointedly directed to take notice of all who may fail herein.

BENJAMIN STRANGE, *Overſeer.*

Aberdeen, (Cheſterfield county,) Dec. 24, 1788.

To be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on Tueſday the 17th day of February next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day,

MY HOUSE and GROUND in this city, adjoining Meſſrs. Cohen & Iſaacs old ſtore. The ground extends from the main ſtreet, quite through the ſquare unto the back ſtreet, and ſeven feet in width more than the houſe covers; on which is alſo a good kitchen ſmokehouſe, and a ſtable with twelve ſtalls. The houſe is divided into twelve convenient rooms, ten of which have fire places.——At the ſame time and place will be ſold, ſeveral articles of houſehold and kitchen furniture, among which, are ſix new feather beds, with furniture, two four feet walnut tables, one mahogany dreſſing do one dozen green Windſor chairs, ſeveral diaper table cloths, &c. &c. An aſſignment of good bonds payable in twelve months, will be received in payment, or the purchaſers own bonds with good ſecurity payable as aforeſaid, with intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid,—will be required by BENJAMIN DUVAL.

N B. An undoubted title will be made to the above lot of ground by Mr. David Lambert, the former proprietor.

B. D.

Richmond, Jan 20, 1789.

WILLIAMSBURG, Jan. 19. 1789

COMMITTED to the jail of this city as runaways viz.—A negro man named JAMES, who ſpeak very bad Engliſh, and a young negro woman name MILLY, who he calls his wife. They ſay they belon to Mr. WILLIAM ASKER of Culpepper county, wh lives about twenty miles above the courthouſe; the owner is deſired to come and pay charges, and tak them away from

JOHN CRUMP, *Jailor.*

CORDAGE

of all ſizes made and ſold by the Subſcriber, at his Rope-Walk on Shockoe-Hill.

G. NICOLSON.

☞ Orders for cordage left with Mr. Patrick Parker, in Norfolk, or Meſſrs. Campbell and Wheeler, Peterſburg, will be duly executed and forwarded agreeable thereto.

Richmond, Dec. 20, 1788.

FOR SALE,

AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY

HOUSE

Agreeably ſituated in the Town of SUFFOLK,

With ſome other convenient HOUSES, and two acres of LAND which may be ſeen by applying to Mr. THOMAS GRANBERY of Suffolk.

BAKER & DORTON.

South Quay, January 1, 1789.

YORK-TOWN, January 13, 1789.

THE late General NELSON, of York, being deſirous of ſettling his affairs, but unable from his ill ſtate of health to go through this buſineſs, conveyed a very conſiderable landed eſtate to the ſubſcribers in truſt, for the payment of his debts All creditors are therefore requeſted to ſend in their claims, to Colonel William Nelſon, of York, and are aſſured that ſteps will be taken to execute this truſt as ſoon at poſſible. (t. f.)

NATHANIEL BURWELL.
FRANCIS WILLIS, Sen.
WILLIAM NELSON, Jun.
THOMAS NELSON, Jun.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And for ſale by THOMAS NICOLSON, a few houſes above the courthouſe,

The Virginia Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord 1789,

Being the firſt after Leap year,

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Weather, Riſing and Setting of the Sun, Full and Change of the Moon, County and other Court days, Liſt of Public Officers, Weights of Gold Coin, and alſo a table for weighing of Gold, from 1 Grain to 64 Ounces, Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs, Directions for Gardening, throughout the year. Receipts, viz. for the Ague, for making a Gargle for the Sore Throat, for killing Rats, without danger of poiſoning any one, for curing Muſty Wine caſks, an infalliable remedy for a Scald Head, for the Itch, another remedy for the Sore Throat, a powder for the Worms.——A true ſtory of a Generous Cardinal, a maid ſervant who was unjuſtly executed at Paris, and afterwards reſtored to life, a ſingular hiſtory of a Peaſant of Syria, a ſtory of three Collegians, Tom, Dick, and Harry, and a number of Anecdotes.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,

And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, *By the* PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER of ATTORNEY's.
NOTES of HAND.	SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
BILLS of EXCHANGE.	INTENTURES.
BILLS of LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS of SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS of TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS of ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 1785 & 87.—*Alſo* M'MURRAY's MAP *of the* UNITED STATES.